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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR  
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 30 JUN 84

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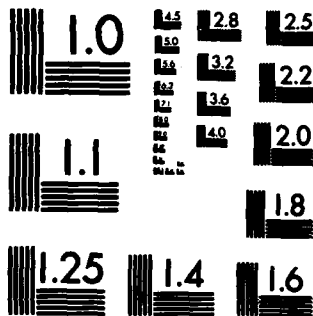
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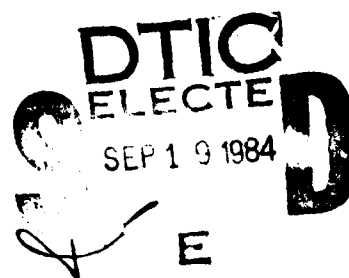


# КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

## SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 6, 1984

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# SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

BASED ON  
RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 JUNE 1984

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## Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 June 1984

### **Executive Summary**

For more than five years, Soviet government and Communist Party propagandists and officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their blatant and uncompromising propaganda about the policies and activities of the United States government. With monotonous persistence, the Russian propaganda machine stressed and insidiously highlighted those events and topics that showed the American government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to nuclear war), and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) populations.

During June 1984, the editors of Krasnayz Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 31 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events of the United States. In this regard, the Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- A Threat to World Peace! U.S. Army Special Operations Forces plan to conduct secret and subversive activities all over the world.
- Reagan continues to violate international protocol and treaties in regard to the control of strategic weapons.
- U.S.-NATO will store 1,800 neutron artillery shells, in Western Europe.
- The Pentagon prepares for new military adventures in Southeast Asia.
- The White House expands its ties with China--supports military aggression against Vietnam.
- American national security directives prove that Reagan is prepared to wage nuclear war.
- Rapid Deployment Forces participate in the RIMPAC-84 military exercises.

For the past two years, the Kremlin has given daily coverage to American imperialism in Latin America. In June, 34 percent of all print coverage (in Red Star) about "Yankee Imperialism" pertained to Central America. Moscow repeatedly used misinformation and tough rhetoric about "Reagan's war" against Nicaragua. The Kremlin headlined that:

- Over 600 American mercenaries attack towns in Nicaragua. The invaders are defeated by the Nicaraguan army.

- The CIA has trained 5,000 counterrevolutionaries--they have been infiltrated into Nicaragua to conduct subversive operations.
- The CIA has hired more mercenaries and is building additional training bases in Costa Rica.
- The Pentagon is turning Honduras into a giant military base to support aggression against Nicaragua.
- The Soviet people support the Nicaraguan people's battle for the success of the revolution. The USSR is a valuable ally.
- The U.S. military plans to bring Honduras and Costa Rica into the Nicaraguan war--the purpose of the current military maneuvers is to test a strategy to invade Nicaragua.

In a series of long, bellicose and military articles, Soviet propagandists repeatedly emphasized that the lessons of World War II will never be forgotten by the people of the U.S.S.R. In this regard, the Kremlin headlined the following topics:

- Millions of Soviet citizens were killed during the war, but the U.S.S.R. persisted until final victory.
- The United States and the West must understand that the Soviet people will not be blackmailed.
- While the Pentagon is increasing its stockpile of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is taking all necessary steps to remain strong and capable of self-defense.
- June of 1941 will never be repeated.

In addition, the Russian propaganda machine underscored that Western historians falsely claimed that the United States saved Europe during World War II. The Kremlin repeatedly emphasized that:

- The facts prove that the U.S.S.R. saved Europe during World War II.
- President Reagan ignored the Soviet role in World War II, when he praised the allied forces in the invasion of Normandy (during the 40th Anniversary celebration).
- The West has consistently minimized the heroic role of the Soviet Union in the victory over the Nazis.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) indicate the overall scope and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony:

- Defense Attache magazine has confirmed that KAL Flight 007 was on an intelligence (spy) mission. The Korean airliner was in constant communication with the NASA Space Shuttle.
- Reagan wants additional funds for the Pentagon to increase its PSYWAR and propaganda campaign against the U.S.S.R. and the socialist countries.
- The White House is using the Iran-Iraq conflict as justification to protect its Arab client states and increase American hegemony in the region.
- The United States is preparing for new and expanded adventures in Southeast Asia.
  - U.S. military forces reinforce and support Thai aggression against Kampuchea.
  - Reagan wants to overthrow the government in Kampuchea.
  - The Pentagon has promised additional weapons and military assistance to Thailand for the purpose of conducting military operations against Kampuchea.
- China provides aid and assistance to Pakistan in the development of nuclear weapons.

Again in June, the Kremlin blamed the Reagan administration for the further heightening of international tension and accused the United States of wanting to deceive world opinion about its willingness to negotiate arms control agreements while building up its own military arsenal. In a feature editorial, the Soviet press stressed that the closer Reagan gets to the November elections, the more he claims his support for nuclear disarmament. Once again, the Russians emphasized that the American position (on arms control) is unacceptable because Reagan wants the U.S.S.R. to disarm while the U.S. and NATO deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe.

The full range of Soviet propaganda media underscored that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a significant factor in the expansion of the arms race. In this respect, the Kremlin emphasized and headlined that:

- The NATO conference in Washington D.C. was a sinister and dangerous meeting--it marked the 35th anniversary of NATO.
- The primary mission of NATO is aggression--not defense.



- NATO has always been a tool of the United States.
- NATO has refused to promote arms control.

Other topics highlighted by the Soviet propaganda machine related to the arms race underscored that:

- Washington has accelerated the schedule for the buildup of NATO nuclear weapons, and the modernization of its forces.
- Reagon is preparing for Star Wars. The Pentagon claims that a military buildup in space will prevent nuclear war.
- Another step towards a military arms race in space. The Pentagon tested a new missile which is part of the ASAT system that will be located in space.
- The United States Air Force is conducting a series of tests in order to determine the long-term effects of lasers and chemical weapons on humans.
- American scientists intensify their research on mass destruction weapons for the 1990s.
- Agent Orange and Operation Ranch Hand. A new book by an Australian professor describes the American use of chemical weapons during the Vietnam war.
- America is preparing its children for war. War games, such as Risk, are popular with American children.

The Kremlin's leadership maintained its strident warnings about West German "revanchism," or the desire and attempts by Bonn to regain territory lost in World War II. For the most part, Russian propaganda was assiduous and inflammatory. Some examples are:

- The forces of aggression and revanchism must be stopped! Do not let the past repeat itself!
- Revanchist groups wait for an opportunity to return to pre-World II Germany--A German Empire.
- The conservative government of West Germany supports revanchism. Many high-ranking officials of the West German government support a return of Germany to its pre-war boundaries.

- West German revanchist groups help to fuel the growing fires of nationalism and militarism. They lay claim to territory that belongs to the socialist states.

Again, during June, <sup>the</sup> editors of Red Star provided guidance and instruction to the Communist Party and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence on all elements of the armed forces was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984-85 in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall tone and scope of the Kremlin's guidance to Communist Party and Komsomol organizations:

- New Goals. The All-Army Komsomol Conference set new goals to improve discipline, morale and military readiness in the Red Army. In addition, all political and patriotic education must be enhanced.
- More guidance. The Communist Party and Komsomol organizations must increase their influence on military training, discipline and morale. In addition, they must improve military patriotic training, unity of purpose, teach the young soldier to love and serve his country and the Communist Party.
- Do not ignore problems. Communist Party members in the Soviet Armed Forces must enforce discipline and basic communist principles. They must fight against corruption and immoral behavior. When they see problems they must solve them, not ignore them.
- The CPSU requires that all Party organizations and military political officers improve the current ideological indoctrination of the military cadre.
  - Military propagandists must improve their teaching methods and encourage more discussion.
  - Political officers must have a direct impact on military training and discipline.
  - The communist ideals and principles must be understood by the military (especially the young soldier).

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## INTRODUCTION

The information in this report reflects the tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news for over five years--June 1979 through June 1984. During this period, a total of 73,700 feature stories and news items have been analyzed.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes and topics from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and military instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier, sailor, and airman.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of informing professional military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II -Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

The primary purpose of this edition of "Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis" is to provide the reader with an overview of Russian rhetoric, propaganda themes, slogans and topics, directed to the military forces of the U.S.S.R. during June 1984.

## PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In June 1984, 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. The average amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in June 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red

Star's international coverage for May 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM<sup>2</sup>) for selected countries for a 59-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>June 1984</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>May 1984</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>June 79 - Apr 84</u> <u>Percent</u>
1.	United States.....	31.31	35.01	30.40
2.	Warsaw Pack/CEMA.....	12.36	1.59	2.72
3.	Nicaragua.....	5.15	1.20	1.22
4.	France.....	4.78	.27	1.37
5.	Romania.....	3.90	-	.60
6.	NATO.....	3.50	1.64	1.95
7.	Czechoslovakia.....	2.71	2.26	1.57
8.	West Germany.....	2.67	4.00	2.53
9.	Vietnam.....	2.64	2.94	1.85
10.	China.....	2.48	2.67	2.48
11.	Japan.....	2.03	1.44	2.21
12.	Bulgaria.....	1.96	.18	1.18
13.	Afghanistan.....	1.46	2.66	3.92
12.	Lebanon/Israel.....	1.40	6.97	3.82

#### UNITED STATES

For over five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During June 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted over 31 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

As mentioned before, Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For five years, the United States has received an average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in June it

was 69 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>June 1984</u>	<u>May 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Apr 84</u>
1.	United States.....	69%	71%	60%
2.	NATO.....	07%	03%	02%
3.	West Germany.....	06%	05%	03%
4.	China.....	05%	05%	04%
5.	Japan.....	03%	02%	02%
6.	Israel.....	02%	06%	07%
7.	South Africa.....	01%	01%	02%
8.	Thailand.....	01%	01%	--%
9.	United Kingdom.....	01%	02%	04%
10.	Portugal.....	01%	--%	01%

It is apparent from the data in Table 2 that the Kremlin's rhetoric and propaganda (in June 1984) about the United States remained strident. The scope and venomous tone of Russian propaganda concerning President Reagan continued unabated. The overall critical tone of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric toward the American government and its institutions has not changed in over a quarter of a century. To the leaders in Moscow, the American government is portrayed as the primary enemy of the U.S.S.R. and its people. During June, the "hate U.S." tone of official Soviet propaganda continued. Russian propagandists and public officials repeatedly underscored the following themes, slogans and headlines.

- A threat to world peace--the Pentagon's buildup of Special Operations Forces.
- U.S. Army Special Operations Forces plan to conduct secret and subversive activities all over the world.
- Reagan continues to violate international protocol and treaties regarding strategic weapons.
- The Pentagon accelerates the development and deployment (of a variety) of mass destruction weapons.
- American mercenaries invade Nicaragua.
- Reagan uses the Persian Gulf War to enhance U.S. military forces in the Middle East.
- U.S.-NATO will store 1,800 neutron artillery shells in Western Europe.

- The Pentagon is preparing for new military adventures in Southeast Asia.
- The White House expands its ties with China--supports Chinese military aggression against Vietnam.
- Japan will become a launching pad for the U.S. Navy's cruise missiles.
- More details about the spy mission. The Korean Airline Flight 007 was in contact with the Space Shuttle, Challenger.
- Rapid Deployment Forces participate in the RIMPAC-84 military exercises.
- U.S. National Security Directives prove that Reagan is prepared to wage nuclear war.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) American arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace loving nations.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1984					1983									
	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	
US Military/ Political Hegemony .....	54%	38%	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race .....	29%	27%	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	
Other.....	09%	26%	09%	08%	10%	10%	03%	01%	03%	00%	09%	06%	10%	08%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty .....	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>16%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>07%</u> 100%	<u>12%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>11%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>15%</u> 100%	<u>14%</u> 100%	



As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as other Soviet news commentators) used every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This continues to be the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

#### UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again in June, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

In a long feature story about American hegemony, the editors of Red Star emphasized that the U.S. government has always been militaristic and aggressive. In this regard, the Kremlin's propaganda machine underscored the following topics:

- In the past 200 years the United States has conducted 200 large and small wars against 50 foreign countries.
- The American war machine is dependent on (Third World) strategic minerals to continue its aggression.
- American military and economic hegemony in the Middle East and Africa are essential to U.S. imperialism and aggression.
- Wherever the United States has vital interests, liberation and freedom disappear.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>1984</u>					<u>1983</u>			
	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>
1. Central America/ Caribbean.....	34%	27%	27%	23%	28%	22%	22%	38%	23%
2. Europe.....	34%	18%	25%	08%	09%	00%	07%	17%	19%
3. Asia/Pacific.....	12%	32%	16%	28%	15%	14%	09%	05%	22%
4. World Wide.....	12%	16%	27%	22%	25%	48%	28%	27%	09%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	08%	07%	05%	14%	23%	16%	34%	13%	27%
6. Africa.....	00%	00%	00%	05%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

As noted in previous reports, Soviet propaganda strategy is controlled from the Kremlin, and it has been monotonously consistent in regard to overall propaganda objectives and themes. Moscow has assiduously exploited American political, economic and/or military vulnerabilities wherever they might occur. For the past two years, the Kremlin has given daily coverage to American imperialism in Latin America. In June, 34 percent of all print coverage in regard to "Yankee Imperialism," pertained to Central America.

Moscow continued to use disinformation and tough rhetoric about "Reagan's war" against Nicaragua. For example, the editor's of Red Star headlined that:

- (The) U.S. is planning to invade Nicaragua.
- Reagan is drawing Honduras and Costa Rica into his anti-Nicaraguan war.
- (The) CIA has spent over \$75 million on training and arming counter-revolutionaries.
- The CIA has trained over 5,000 counterrevolutionaries--they have been infiltrated into Nicaragua to conduct subversive operations.
- The CIA continues to arm and train counterrevolutionary bands on secret military bases in Honduras and Costa Rica.
- Reagan intends to overthrow the Nicaraguan government--counterrevolutionaries continue to attack border regions.

In addition to the headlines listed above, Soviet propagandists underscored and featured the following subjects concerning events and activities of Reagan's intervention in the domestic affairs of Central American government:

- Over 600 American mercenaries attack towns in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan army defeated the invaders.
- The United States continues its aggression against Nicaragua. Nicaraguan military forces remain on alert to meet the threat.
- The Pentagon is turning Honduras into a giant military base to support aggression against Nicaragua.
- U.S. supported counterrevolutionary bands prepare for new aggression against Nicaragua.
- The CIA is expanding its support for all organizations that favor new aggression against Nicaragua and the Sandinista revolution.

- The CIA has hired more mercenaries and is building additional training bases in Costa Rica.
- Nicaraguan security forces uncovered and destroyed an underground subversive organization that was supported by the CIA.
- Reagan continues to aid and mobilize Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- Constant vigilance is necessary. Nicaraguan border patrol units defeat Somosa (counterrevolutionary) bands which invaded the country from bases in Honduras.
- Nicaraguan military forces successfully defend the revolution from the actions of U.S.-supported counterrevolutionaries.
- Nicaraguan army units successfully defend the country from U.S.-supported counterrevolutionaries. In June over 200 counterrevolutionaries were killed in one military region.
- The Soviet people support the Nicaraguan people's battle for the success of the revolution. The U.S.S.R. is a valuable ally.
- The CIA is implementing a secret plan to combine all paramilitary groups in El Salvador into a secret anti-communist army to fight the revolutionaries.
- Red Star interviewed an American author (S. Jonas) (sic) who is an expert on Latin American affairs. He criticized Reagan's military intervention in Central America, and noted that it only served the interests of big business. The American government should get out of Central America. He stated that communism is not a threat to the region (which is simply undergoing liberation).
- The Pentagon plans to invade Nicaragua. GRENADEO-1 military exercises is proof of U.S. aggressive plans.
- The U.S. military will bring Honduras and Costa Rica into the Nicaraguan war--the purpose of current military maneuvers is to work out a strategy to invade Nicaragua.
- Washington pressures Chile to send military advisors to Honduras in order to support American anti-Nicaraguan activities.

### Soviet Perceptions of the Threat in Western Europe

In a series of long, bellicose and militant articles, Soviet propagandists repeatedly emphasized that the lessons of World War II will never be forgotten by the people of the U.S.S.R. In this regard, the Kremlin headlined the following topics:

- Many millions of Soviet citizens were killed during the war, but the U.S.S.R. persisted until final victory.
- The United States and the West must understand that the Soviet people will not be blackmailed.
- While the United States is increasing its stockpile of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is taking all necessary steps to remain strong and capable of self-defense.
- June of 1941 will not be repeated!

In addition, the propaganda machine in Moscow repeatedly underscored that Western historians falsely claimed that the United States saved Europe during World War II. The Soviet press repeatedly emphasized that:

- The facts prove the U.S.S.R. saved Europe during World War II.
- President Reagan ignored the Soviet role in World War II when he praised the allied forces in the invasion of Normandy (during the 40th Anniversary celebration).
- The West has consistently minimized the heroic role of the Soviet Union in the victory over the Nazis in World War II.

Finally, Soviet propagandists headlined and featured the following topics concerning American and NATO activities in Europe.

- NATO is on a very dangerous course in its military buildup and anti-Soviet campaign. In spite of its claims that it supports peace, NATO's actions show otherwise.
- NATO plans to increase and modernize its nuclear and conventional weapons systems. The plan to deploy 1,800 neutron artillery shells is especially dangerous to the peace of Europe. In addition, more Pershing II missiles will be deployed.
- President Reagan will participate in a summit conference in London. The purpose of the conference is to coordinate future military actions against the U.S.S.R.

- The U.S. is pressuring Denmark to expand its military involvement with NATO and the United States. The Pentagon wants to deploy nuclear missiles in Denmark.
- The Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference criticized NATO's large scale military maneuvers, and requested that NATO respect the Helsinki Accord. The U.S. and NATO must respect sovereign states and provide adequate and timely warning of military exercises and troop movements.
- Washington has always insisted that NATO have an aggressive and not a defensive mission. Recently, NATO celebrated its 35th anniversary in Washington, D.C. It has always been a tool of United States aggression and the results of the session in Washington demonstrated that the aggressive nature of NATO has not changed.
- In Washington, the United States and NATO developed plans to expand NATO's sphere of influence and aggressive activities.
- The U.S. insists that NATO expand its influence into Third World countries.
- The Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference denounced NATO's large-scale military maneuvers. The U.S. and NATO must respect the sovereignty of other nations and provide adequate advance notice of troop movements.

#### Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star disclose the overall scope, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other topics and areas of the world:

#### Intelligence and Psychological Warfare

- Defense Attache magazine has confirmed that KAL Flight 007 was on an intelligence (spy) mission. The Korean airliner was in constant communication with the NASA Space Shuttle.
- Reagan wants additional funds for the Pentagon to increase its PSYWAR and propaganda campaign against the U.S.S.R. and socialist countries.
- The Pentagon is in the process of increasing the strength of all military Special Forces operation in order to conduct secret and subversive operations all over the world.

- Defense Secretary Weinberger criticized the British magazine, Defense Attache, for revealing that KAL Flight 007 was on an espionage mission. It is very clear that the Korean plane was in contact with the Space Shuttle, Challenger.

#### The Persian Gulf War and the Middle East

- Reagan views the war in the Persian Gulf as an opportunity to strengthen the American military position in the Middle East.
- Reagan is preparing for war in the Persian Gulf.
- The White House is using the Iran-Iraq conflict as justification to protect its Arab client states and increase American hegemony in the region.
- The conflict in the Persian Gulf does not endanger the West--there is no reason for the United States to become involved in that war. The U.S. does not need the oil of the Middle East.
- The Pentagon views the war in the Persian Gulf as an opportunity to strengthen its military focus in the Middle East. The U.S. will establish AWACS bases in Saudi Arabia on a permanent basis. The Kitty Hawk and the U.S. Navy's task force will remain in the area.
- The U.S. Navy has started to escort commercial oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. This is a dangerous situation that could increase the scope of the war.
- The Reagan administration intends to force its NATO allies into military intervention in the Persian Gulf. America insists that its European allies take a more aggressive stand in regard to the war in the Persian Gulf.
- The Pentagon is in the process of expanding the scope of its military forces in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

#### Southeast Asia

- The United States is preparing for new and expanded adventures in Southeast Asia.
  - U.S. military forces reinforce and support Thai aggression against Kampuchea.
  - Reagan wants to overthrow the government in Kampuchea.

- The Pentagon has promised additional weapons and military assistance to Thailand for the purpose of conducting military operations against Kampuchea.
- The American government intends to turn ASEAN into a military alliance. The Pentagon attempts to bribe ASEAN countries with military assistance (arms packages).
- The CIA and the U.S. State Department is attempting to cause confrontation between ASEAN countries and Indochina.

#### Other Countries in Asia

- Australia, Singapore and Malasia begin ADEX-84 military maneuvers. The United States is involved in this and many other military exercises in the Pacific region. Reagan encourages militarism in Asia.
- The government, people and public media of North Korea firmly condemn American military plans to increase its force levels (by 2,500) in South Korea.
- The United States continues to increase the strength of its military forces in South Korea. The American war in Korea will never be forgotten by the people of Korea.
- June 25 to July 27 is a month of solidarity with the Korean People's battle for the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.
- Reagan is encouraging Chinese aggression against Vietnam--the United States and China have similar interests.
- The Pentagon is expanding all of its military ties with China--the aggressor against Vietnam.
- The U.S.S.R. and Indochina prefer peace and the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam.
- The U.S. Navy plans to turn Japan into a launching pad for its nuclear cruise missiles.
- The Japanese people protest the arrival of the U.S. nuclear submarines, with nuclear missiles on board, at the Port of Yokosuka.
- Massive anti-nuclear demonstrations take place in Yokosuka to protest the arrival of U.S. Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons (into Japanese ports).

- The people of Japan are concerned about the American nuclear threat. The U.S. Navy has deployed nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles on its Seventh Fleet ships--these ships dock at Japanese ports.
- Japan is expanding its military (and nuclear) ties with the United States.
- China provides aid and assistance to Pakistan in the development of nuclear weapons. The American public and the U.S. Congress are very concerned in regard to the American-Chinese treaty of cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. The Congress and the American people are concerned that China will use this technology for military weapons--China did not sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

#### THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In June 1984, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 30 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In a series of articles and editorials, the Soviet press and leadership once again headlined and underscored that the United States is committed to increasing the number of advanced and sophisticated nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the U.S.S.R. and be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on key Soviet targets.

In June 1984, the editors of Red Star as well as the full range of Soviet propaganda media underscored that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a significant factor in the expansion of the arms race. In this respect the Russians emphasized and headlined that:

- The NATO conference in Washington D.C. was a "sinister" and dangerous meeting--it marked the 35th anniversary of NATO.
- The primary mission of NATO is aggression--not defense.
- NATO has always been a tool of the United States.
- NATO has refused to promote arms control.

In addition to the above nasty rhetoric, the Kremlin highlighted that:

- The United States and NATO plan to continue with the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe.
- Chemical and biological weapons have become an important part of NATO's military plans.
- The United States and NATO have refused to pledge that they would not be the first to use nuclear or chemical weapons.



- Reagan has insisted that NATO increase its sphere of influence and its activities.
- The United States and NATO continue to expand their anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns.
- Washington (and NATO) are responsible for the failure of detente, and arms control; they are the cause of international tension.

Other topics, highlighted by the Soviet propaganda machine, that related to the arms race, underscored that:

- Washington has accelerated the schedule for the buildup of NATO's nuclear weapons (and the modernization of forces).
- Reagan's obsession with the arms race has dominated the European economic summits.
- NATO wants to expand its influence in the Third World.

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists and media commentators underscored that due to the belligerency of the Reagan administration, the danger of nuclear war (in Europe) is very real; therefore, the U.S.S.R. will continue to increase its military capabilities in order to defend itself (and socialism), and maintain a nuclear balance with the United States and NATO. A leading editorial in Red Star emphasized that the American military threat is more dangerous in that the:

- Schedule for deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe will be accelerated through 1986.
- (U.S.) National Security Directive Number 32 clearly indicates that Reagan is prepared to wage nuclear war.
- NATO meetings in Washington D.C. confirmed that the Pentagon's nuclear buildup will continue, on schedule.

Another editorial (in Red Star) noted that the U.S.S.R. demands positive actions (from Washington), in regard to arms limitation, but Reagan will not move until the Soviet Union returns to Geneva.

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- Reagan is preparing for Star Wars. The Pentagon claims that a military buildup based on a Soviet military threat--this is pure propaganda.
- Another step towards a military arms race in space. The Pentagon tested a new missile which is a part of the ASAT system that will be located in space.
- Reagan continues to violate the existing arms treaties. The Soviet Union has been slandered again. Washington claims that the USSR has jammed (and intends to jam) American electronic surveillance systems intended to monitor Soviet ICBM tests. But in spite of the accusations by the U.S., the Soviet Union abides by existing arms treaties.

- The United States Air Force is conducting a series of tests in order to determine the long-term effects of lasers and chemical weapons on humans.
- Another test of the Pershing II missile, conducted near Cape Canaveral, Florida, ended in disaster.
- The Pentagon conducted a series of tests on the new MX nuclear missile.
- American scientists intensify research on mass destruction weapons for the 1990s.
  - Mass destruction weapons were used in Vietnam.
  - Data from the war in Vietnam are being applied to new mass destruction weapons.
  - Data from Japanese chemical/bacteriological experiments during World War II are being used (by U.S. scientists).
  - The Pentagon plans to test laser and microwave radiation weapons in order to develop mass destruction weapons for the 1990s.
- Pentagon scientists use bacteriological warfare data collected by the Japanese.
  - In the 1930s the Japanese army conducted bacteriological experiments on Chinese prisoners.
  - The U.S. tried to conceal these documents from the public.
- The Pentagon is conducting research and development on a new generation of military satellites for use by NATO. The new generation of military satellites will be developed by General Electric, British Aerospace and Marconi Space and Defense Systems.
- The American Congress approved the Pentagon's 1985 military budget of \$291 billion. The programs include the MX missiles, Trident II nuclear missiles and the B-1 Bomber.
- New aggressive weapons. By the 1990s the U.S. Navy will have over 4,000 Tomahawk Cruise Missiles with the fleet.
- The U.S. Navy is currently installing Tomahawk Cruise Missiles on many ships. These nuclear missiles have a range of 2,500 km.
- The threat (to the U.S.S.R.) from the ocean--Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles.

- Sophisticated computer systems.
- Agent Orange and Operation Ranch Hand. A new book by an Australian professor describes the American use of chemical weapons during the Vietnam war. The purpose of the Ranch Hand Operation was to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees and win the war.
- Reagan accelerates his preparations for war. The White House claims that the United States supports peace, but their actions show that the Pentagon is preparing for war. American military forces are being modernized and reinforced all over the world.
- America is preparing its children for war. War games, such as Risk, are popular with American children. Risk is a game in which the U.S. goes to war with a neighbor and occupies the country. Many of these war games are being sold to children in Western Europe.
- The U.S. Congress has authorized \$2.6 billion for 21 MX nuclear missiles. The 1985 Pentagon budget may reach \$300 billion.

#### On Arms Control and Reduction of Military Forces

In June, the leaders in the Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is a dangerous "cowboy" who desires "world conquest," and is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority and a first strike capability over the U.S.S.R. In a feature editorial, the Soviet press stressed the topic that the closer Reagan gets to the November elections, the more he claims to support nuclear disarmament. The Russian editorial emphasized that the American position is unacceptable, because Reagan wants the U.S.S.R. to disarm while the Americans and NATO deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. So far, according to the Russian media, the Americans have not made any practical move to revive the Geneva Talks.

Additional newspaper articles concerning arms control and reduction emphasized the following topics:

- The U.S.S.R. supports arms control. An official announcement by the Soviet government emphasized that the dangerous nuclear arms race must end. In this regard:
  - The U.S.S.R. has repeatedly made constructive proposals for arms control (to the U.S.).
  - The U.S.S.R. cannot understand why the U.S. does not cooperate in arms control and reduction.
- The U.S.S.R. wants nuclear disarmament. General Secretary Chernenko made it very clear in his reply to P. Kelly, the representative of the

West German Green Party, that the Soviet Union is ready for disarmament.

- The U.S.S.R. firmly opposes all weapons in space. The Soviet leader, Chernenko, informed the American journalist (Kingsberry-Smith) that the U.S.S.R. has always opposed the militarization of space.
- The international press applauded Soviet support for peaceful use of space.
- Chernenko supports disarmament and wants space to be used only for peaceful purposes. The world press vigorously praised Chernenko for his support of disarmament (as expressed to the American journalist).
- In an interview with Pravda, Chernenko:
  - Criticized the continuing American-NATO nuclear buildup in Western Europe.
  - Emphasized that the Soviet government sincerely wants disarmament, but Reagan does not want to cooperate.
  - Criticized the summit of capitalist leaders (in London).
  - Emphasized that the Americans want to solve their economic problems with the arms race and at the expense of their allies.
- The international press praises and supports the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc for its staunch support of peace and arms control.
- The Soviet government supports the peaceful use of space. The U.S.S.R. has proposed special Soviet-American talks on the subject.
- World leaders and the international press praise Chernenko's latest statements in support of nuclear disarmament.
- Socialism and peace are inseparable. The socialist bloc countries support peace and disarmament.
- The international press applauds the support for disarmament and peace in the CEMA meeting in Moscow. Once again, Chernenko's speech, to the CEMA, proved that the U.S.S.R. supports peace and disarmament.
- The former American Director of the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament stated that British and French nuclear missiles should be counted in the disarmament talks between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
- The Soviet representative at the security conference in Stockholm insists that the United States and NATO discontinue their military buildup.

- The American representative at the Stockholm security conference rejects all Soviet peace proposals--the U.S. insists on obtaining nuclear superiority in Europe.
- The United States has claimed that the U.S.S.R. has violated many arms treaties, but in reality it is Washington that has violated the treaties. Reagan wants military supremacy over the Soviet Union.
- The American press has suggested the possibility of a high level Soviet-U.S. meeting. This topic was the result of a comment by President Reagan in regard to such a meeting. The Soviet government has indicated a willingness for such a meeting, but demands serious preparations for such an event.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period November 1983 through June 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	June 1984*	May 1984*	Apr 1984*	Mar 1984*	Feb 1984*	Jan 1984*	Dec 1983*	Nov 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	61%	16%	38%	14%	59%	29%	24%	52%
2. China.....	25%	34%	27%	02%	---	---	---	---
3. Latin America.....	08%	---	---	08%	19%	01%	07%	---
4. Europe/NATO.....	05%	09%	01%	38%	16%	21%	29%	03%
5. Middle East.....	01%	41%	34%	23%	06%	24%	40%	41%
6. Africa.....	---	---	---	15%	---	25%	---	04%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(\*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.).

American military assistance and mutual security relations with China received 25 percent of the total coverage of that subject (in Red Star). The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes, in regard to the relations between Washington and Beijing.

- Regarding the U.S.--Chinese Treaty on cooperation in nuclear energy:
  - This is a dangerous treaty and a threat to the peace in Asia.

- The U.S. Congress is concerned that China will take advantage of the treaty, and produce nuclear substances for military weapons.
  - The American press and public opinion are concerned that China will take advantage of the treaty (for military use).
  - China has not signed the treaty on nuclear nonproliferation.
  - It is a fact that China is helping Pakistan develop military nuclear weapons.
- The Pentagon has increased the scope of military cooperation with China. The United States is supplying China with:
    - Sophisticated computers (that can be used for military purposes).
    - Advanced radar systems and other high technology military products.
  - The United States and China are expanding their military ties. The Chinese Minister of Defense visits Washington. He meets with President Reagan to discuss U.S.--Chinese military cooperation.
  - The United States and China expand their military ties. The Chinese Defense Minister visits many large American defense firms in search of new weapons. The Chinese Defense Minister visited Boeing Aircraft, General Dynamics, Hughes Aircraft and Rockwell International.

Selected abstracts of other articles and headlines—from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to American military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- The two-China policy. The Pentagon intends to sell 12 new C-130 aircraft to Taiwan (\$325 million). The United States is continuing to support the two-China policy. China opposes American military aid to Taiwan.
- RIMPAC-84. The Pentagon's Rapid Deployment Forces are involved in RIMPAC-84 military exercises in Hawaii. Recently the Rapid Deployment Forces participated in military exercises in Japan--this is proof of Japan's growing militarism.
- Japan has agreed to become a staging area for U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces that would be directed to the Persian Gulf and Africa and other places in the Middle East. Japan is also the American policeman in the Far East.
- The Pentagon approves a new sophisticated weapons package for Pakistan--this is very upsetting to India, and a military threat to the region.

- United States Air Force military assistance teams are in Thailand to provide instruction and assistance in regard to new fighter/bomber aircraft.
- Admiral Crow (CINCPAC) visits Manila to discuss security and other military issues with Philippine leaders.
- Thailand plans to buy F-16 aircraft from the U.S. These advanced aircraft will add to a dangerous military threat in the region.
- Washington continues to pressure ASEAN countries to form a pro-American military bloc in Southeast Asia. The Pentagon wants to increase its military bases and influence in Asia.
- The United States and Japan expand their military ties. A security conference was recently held in Honolulu, Hawaii, for the purpose of developing a common military strategy for Asia.
- The Pentagon assists Japan in the modernization of its air defense forces. Japan plans to purchase the Patriot Missile system from the United States (in 1985).
- The Pentagon attempts to drag Sweden into its military plans. The U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Perl visits Stockholm to discuss U.S.-Swedish military cooperation.
- The U.S. and NATO continue to supply weapons to the military dictatorship in Chile. The latest arms package includes tanks and aircraft worth billions of dollars.
- The United States and Chile plan to send military advisors to Honduras in connection with anti-Nicaraguan activities.
- The Pentagon is supplying Belize with one million dollars in military weapons.
- Over 150 Australian army officers arrive in Hawaii for joint U.S.-Australian command exercises.
- The U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet ships, armed with nuclear Tomahawk missiles, participate in joint naval exercises with Japan.
- U.S. Navy Seventh Fleet ships consistently use Japanese ports as a base from which to launch "cannon diplomacy" in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.
- The United States Air Force is replacing its A-4 aircraft (in Japan) with A-7 aircraft.



- Japan--an American nuclear base in the Far East. The Kadena Air Base telephone directory indicates a number of U.S. Navy air units on the Kadena base that service P-3C aircraft. These navy aircraft are armed with anti-submarine missiles (ASROC). These missiles carry nuclear warheads.

#### OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Consistently, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration in Washington. For five years, an average of six percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in June 1984 it was nine percent.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- American and West European countries claim that their governments provide democratic institutions and justice, but in reality they oppress their people and carry out anti-human oppressions.
  - U.S. government oppresses American Indians.
  - A West German school teacher was fired because he refused to explain his political views.
  - British police intimidate and (violently) oppress workers who strike.
- Crime continues to grow in the United States. In many areas the police cannot handle the crime problem.
- President Reagan begins a tour of Europe. He will participate in a summit conference in London.
- Reagan participates in an economic summit conference in London. The seven most powerful capitalist countries plan for economic hegemony.
- Red Star condemns the United States for its insistence in using the Olympics as an anti-Soviet tool.
- Reagan claims that the Soviet athletes are super spies, and they would be a big problem to the United States. America has destroyed the ideals of the Olympics.
- The Soviet Union is completely justified in refusing to attend the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

- Due to the anti-communism campaign of the Reagan administration, North Korea will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympics.
- The Soviet-U.S. Friendship Society tours three states. The American press applaud such contacts.

#### COUNCIL OF MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CEMA)

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance held its annual summit conference in Moscow from June 12 through June 14. Senior delegates from the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East German, Mongolia, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam attended the CEMA Conference. The principal theme of the conference focused on economic cooperation and integration.

The following slogans, headlines and abstracts from Red Star indicate the tone and focus of the CEMA conference:

- Socialist unity cannot be broken!
- In spite of the growing U.S.-NATO threat, the socialist bloc remains strong due to:
  - Loyalty among bloc members.
  - Strong leadership from the U.S.S.R.
  - A strong foundation in Leninist principles which promote socialist internationalism and peace.
- In spite of the economic sanctions imposed by the West, the socialist bloc has viable and strong economic cooperation programs, organized in CEMA.
- The socialist block (CEMA) benefit from mutual cooperation and economic exchange.
- The results of socialist integration are independence from the West and strong, prosperous economies.
- The goal of CEMA is peace and happiness for future generations.
- In view of Reagan's attempts to undermine the economies of Socialist nations, the Socialist Bloc has initiated a program of economic integration. In this regard they will:
  - Expand economic ties and trade between socialist countries.
  - Expand scientific and technological programs between socialist states.

The results will be economic prosperity and the growth of socialism in the rest of the world.

- Socialist Internationalism is unbreakable!
- The U.S.S.R. has a great influence on the prosperity of CEMA.
- The Socialist Bloc supports constructive cooperation with the United States and the West.
- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government hosted an official reception (in the Kremlin) in honor of the CEMA delegates. Secretary General Chernenko, the Russian leader, and the Polish leader, General V. Jaruzelsky, discussed and praised the goals and the work accomplished by CEMA. The theme of their speeches was the undisputed strength of the Socialist Bloc.
- The international press covered the CEMA conference. They reported that the Socialist Bloc supports peace and disarmament, and praised the goals and work of CEMA.

#### FRANCE

The visit of French President Mitterand to Moscow (June 21) received moderate coverage in the Soviet press (see Table 1). Some examples of the tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to France are listed below.

- General Secretary Chernenko and French President Mitterand meet in the Kremlin to discuss Soviet-French relations. Major topics that were discussed included:
  - Arms control and disarmament.
  - The war in the Persian Gulf.
  - Detente.
  - Cooperation between France and the U.S.S.R.
- France and the Soviet Union expressed a strong desire to improve relations.
- At the state dinner, in honor of French President Mitterand, Chernenko and Mitterand expressed support for detente and disarmament.
- On June 23, French President Mitterand and his delegation departed Moscow for a visit to Volgograd. CPSU officials accompany the French president to the Moscow Airport.

- French President Mitterand awarded the Order of Honorary Legion of France to the City of Volgograd for its "people's heroism" during World War II.
- The international press and leaders of many nations commented on and praised the Soviet-French talks as constructive in support of peace and arms control.

#### WEST GERMANY

In June 1984, the Bonn government continued to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet press (almost three percent of the total foreign space). The Kremlin's leadership maintained its strident warning about West German "revanchism," or the desire and attempts by Bonn to regain territory lost in World War II. For the most part, Russian propaganda was assiduous and inflammatory. Some examples of the focus and tone of Russian propaganda are listed below:

- The forces of aggression and revanchism must be stopped! Do not let the past repeat itself!
- Revanchist groups in West Germany have gained political power:
  - They have members in high positions in the government and the military.
  - They have sympathizers throughout the country.
- Revanchist groups wait for an opportunity to return to pre-World War II Germany--a German Empire.
- Revanchist groups encourage militarism, nationalism and anti-communism in Germany.
- The U.S.S.R. will never forget the lessons of World War II. The Soviet Union will always be capable of self-defense. The Soviet military is capable of defeating any enemy that attacks a socialist country.
- The conservative government of West Germany supports revanchism. Many high-ranking officials of the German government support a return of Germany to its pre-war boundaries.
- Hundreds participate in anti-neo-Nazi demonstrations in Marburg, West Germany.
- West German revanchist groups increase their activities and strength. The Union of the Exiles is the largest group with 2.5 million members.

- Revanchist groups help to fuel growing fires of nationalism and militarism in West Germany. They claim territory that belongs to socialist states. Many members of the Bonn government are sympathetic or members of Revanchist groups.
- Jurgen Todenhefer, a deputy in the West German Bundestag, continues to attack the U.S.S.R. He recently claimed that the Warsaw Pact countries were superior to NATO by a ratio of ten to one. Of course, he fabricated statistics and lied.

## CHINA

China continued to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet media (2.6 percent of all foreign coverage concerned China). Of the 17 articles published in June, all were critical of the government in Beijing. The major focus of Soviet propaganda was related to Chinese military aggression and cooperation between China and the United States. The following headlines and abstracts reveal the scope and tone of Russian propaganda related to China:

- The Chinese military are constructing ten new Intercontinental Ballistic Missile bases.
- The Chinese newspaper, China Daily, reported that the People's Liberation Army has activated a new Strategic Missile Division.
- A military delegation from Thailand visited China to inspect various military bases and installations.
- Many innocent civilians die. Chinese artillery bombarded several Vietnamese border villages (on May 30).
- Kampuchea condemns Chinese aggression against Vietnam.
- China continues its armed provocations against Vietnam.
- China continues its aggression against Vietnam. In addition, China is expanding its anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign. One objective of Chinese propaganda is to develop a spirit of chauvanism among the youth of the nation.
- A photo exhibit that demonstrates Chinese aggression against Vietnam opened in Moscow on June 27.
- China is supplying heavy artillery and other military supplies to Pol Pot bands in Kampuchea. The equipment is sent through Thailand.
- Japan will send a group of military specialists to China to assist the Chinese army in the development of military schools.

- Another group of Japanese defense specialists visit Beijing on June 4. They will provide technical assistance to the Chinese military.
- The Chinese and French Defense Ministers consult in Paris. They discussed various aspects of Chinese-French military cooperation, and the purchase of military equipment.
- The Chinese Defense Minister visits President Reagan to discuss U.S.-Chinese military cooperation. He will visit defense firms in an attempt to purchase sophisticated military weapons.

#### VIETNAM

Vietnam continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet media--it was 2.6 percent of the total foreign coverage in June. The overall focus and tone of Russian propaganda pertaining to Vietnam are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- Demonstrations and celebrations are held in Ho Chi Minh City to honor troops returning from duty in Kampuchea. The government of Kampuchea is most grateful of military assistance from Vietnam.
- The National Assembly of Vietnam, in a special session, discussed Chinese aggression against the country.
- The Vietnamese Defense Minister visited Hungary. He discussed Vietnamese-Hungarian military relations.
- Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defense, meets with the Vietnamese Defense Minister. They discussed military subjects of mutual interest.
- On June 11, the Soviet leader, General Secretary Chernenko, and Vietnamese General Secretary, Le Duan and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong discussed Soviet-Vietnamese relations, the situation in Southeast Asia (the American threat), and Communist Party affairs.

#### KAMPUCHEA

The overall scope and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Kampuchea are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- The Kampuchean People's Army celebrates its 30th anniversary. The revolution is a success and the Army will defend the revolution.
- The Kampuchean army excels in protecting the people and the country.

- The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea proves that the revolution was a success. The situation in Kampuchea is stable.
- Thailand continues its armed provocations against Kampuchea.
- Military forces from Thailand continue their aggression against Kampuchea.
- Since June 1, Kampuchean army forces have killed 120 Pol Pot bandits.
- A team of Kampuchean Army political cadre visited the U.S.S.R. (June 7 through June 13), in order to study the organization and techniques of Soviet political warfare. They met with Soviet General Yepishev, Chief of the Main Political Directorate (GLAVPUR).

### AFGHANISTAN

For over four years events in Afghanistan have received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star--in June 1984 it was less than two percent of the total foreign coverage.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan are expressed in the following abstracts and headlines:

- An Afghanistan counterrevolutionary force surrendered to government forces. The military force currently supports and fights for the people and the April revolution.
- An Afghan counterrevolutionary leader, Abdul Kadyr, confessed on how he was fooled into joining the counterrevolutionary forces. He discovered how wrong he was in regard to the objectives of the April revolution. Now he fully supports the revolution and the Afghanistan government.
- Afghanistan Army units continue to defeat counterrevolutionary bands. The Afghan Army continues to protect the people. The Punjhir region has been cleared and life is normal.
- A terrorist grenade killed a 19 year old boy and injured 32 innocent civilians at a volleyball game in Kabul. The terrorist was only 19 years old. The CIA teaches terrorists how to kill innocent civilians.

### JAPAN

Japan received two percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet military press. The majority of the content concerned American-Japanese military cooperation and activities and the buildup of Japanese military forces. Some examples are:

- The Japanese defense establishment requested a 6.5 percent increase in military expenditures in 1985. The total budget for the Japanese military will be over 3 trillion yen.
- In order to control Asia, the Japanese government wants to modernize and strengthen its military forces.
- A new dictatorship. The Japanese Defense Ministry has been given authority to acquire any land in Japan required for national security. It also has the authority to seize radio transmitters and other strategic facilities.
- The Japanese defense industry is making high profits from the military buildup--the 1985 budget may exceed 8.5 percent growth. The U.S. continues to insist that the Japanese government increase its military spending.
- The Japanese Defense Ministry will modernize its Air Defense Forces with American Patriot missile systems.
- Large anti-nuclear demonstrations continue in Yukosuka. The people protest the arrival of U.S. Navy ships that carry nuclear weapons, and use Japanese port facilities.
- Japan increases its military cooperation and exchange of technical data with China.
- Japan is becoming a huge nuclear base for United States military forces. Japan is willing to be the focal-point for American aggression in Asia and the Pacific.

#### ISRAEL AND LEBANON

For over two years, Soviet propaganda and news media have fully exploited Israeli and American military/political actions and events in Lebanon. In June of 1984, the Soviet press allocated minimum coverage to activities in Israel and Lebanon. Some examples of Soviet headlines and rhetoric are listed below:

- The aggressive Israeli war machine persists--it terrorizes the civilian population in Southern Lebanon.
- The Israeli army increases the scope of its activities and military forces in the Bekaa Valley.
- The situation remains tense in Lebanon--Israel persists in its aggression.
- Israeli military forces shell Palestinian camps near Tripoli.



- Update on Lebanon. Israel continues to terrorize and oppress the civilian population in Southern Lebanon.
- Tension increases in Beirut as religious forces continue to clash.
- Israeli military forces terrorize and oppress the civilian population of Lebanon.
- Update on Lebanon. Religious factions clash in Beirut. Israeli military forces continue their aggression.
- The situation in Beirut remains tense.
- Israelis prolong their aggressive activities in Lebanon. They reinforce their military forces in Southern Lebanon.
- Lebanese patriots continue their courageous attacks on Israeli installations and military forces.

## PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

### GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for June 1984, 74 percent was allocated to issues and comment about domestic subjects in the U.S.S.R.--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 65 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1984</u>							<u>1983</u>						
	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>
Soviet Military.....	65%	66%	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%
Society/Culture.....	12%	11%	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	09%	10%	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%
Domestic Politics.....	06%	07%	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%
Economy/Technology....	04%	03%	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%
Other .....	04%	03%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### DOMESTIC POLITICS

In June 1984, only six percent of the space in the Soviet military press (about the U.S.S.R.) was allocated to Russian domestic politics (See Table 6).

In a leading editorial on the role and leadership of the Communist Party in the Soviet society, the editors of Red Star emphasized the following:

- Party leadership is essential in all aspects of society.
- The CPSU must represent and control the interests of the Soviet people.
- A major goal of the CPSU must be to improve the effectiveness and influence of party policy and Leninist ideology.
- The improvement of ideological education (for the masses) is essential.

The Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal Ustinov, and Communist Party leaders attended a ceremony (in the Kremlin) to honor new graduates of the Soviet Military Academy. Marshall Ustinov gave the new graduates the following guidance:

- Improve military readiness.
- Be loyal and patriotic to the country and the CPSU.
- Fulfill the goals of the CPSU.
- Demonstrate the principles of communism (in daily work).
- Remember that formalism and indifference are dangerous to the collective.
- Maintain the traditions of the heroes of World War II.

#### SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>1984</u>		<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>
			<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>						<u>SEP</u>	<u>SEP</u>			
Military Discipline/Morale.....	51%	46%	48%	49%	43%	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	
Soviet History/WW II..	25%	30%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	17%	16%	19%	21%	24%	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	
Arms Control.....	04%	06%	06%	03%	07%	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	
Military Logistics....	02%	01%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	
Other Military.....	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	

Again during June, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984-1985, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall tone and scope of Red Star's coverage of CPSU and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

- Guidance to Komsomol Secretaries resulting from the All-Army Komsomol Conference. Indoctrination classes should discuss:
  - Chernenko's guidance in regard to improving military readiness and discipline
  - The ideological/political goals of the CPSU.
  - The moral and military education of the political cadre (in the military services).
- New goals. The All-Army Komsomol Conference set new goals to improve discipline, morale and military readiness in the Red Army. In addition, all political and patriotic education must be enhanced.
- The Komsomol organization in a Soviet (Guard) Armored Infantry Division set the following goals:
  - All officers must be willing to excel.
  - All officers and NCOs must be demanding of themselves and their men in all aspects of military training.
- The Komsomol organizations in the Moscow Military Region pledged to implement all suggestions outlined in Chernenko's speech (to the All-Army Conference). Specific goals are to improve military readiness, discipline, unity and morale.
- More guidance. Communist Party and the Komsomol organization of the Soviet armed forces must increase their influence on military training, discipline and morale. In addition, they must improve military patriotic training, unity of men, teach the young soldier to love and serve his country and the Communist Party.
- Do not ignore problems. Communist Party members in the Soviet Armed Forces must enforce discipline and basic communist principles. They must fight against corruption and immoral behavior. When they see problems they must solve them, not ignore them.

- The CPSU requires that all party organizations and military political officers improve the current ideological indoctrination of the military cadre. Military propagandists must improve their teaching methods and encourage more discussion. Political officers must have a direct impact on military training and discipline. The communist ideals and principles must be understood (by the military).
- Propaganda officers must be competent in all military duties as well as political/ideological work. There is no such thing as just a pure propaganda officer or a pure military (tactical) officer.
- Military Komsomol organizations must continue to play a vital role in the education of the young soldier. This is especially true in regard to the principles and ideals of communism.
- The role of Komsomol organizations is to mobilize and motivate the Soviet soldier. Komsomol organizations must influence tactical training, discipline, morale and political actions.
- Komsomol organizations must help to guide officers and enlisted men in the development and use of training schedules. The daily training schedule must be followed.

#### Letters to the Editor—Criticism, Complaints, and Support of the Party

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "Letters to the Editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "Letters to the Editor." In addition, of course, Soviet officials stimulate and encourage the writing of "Letters to the Editor" on those topics and/or issues that are important to and support the government and party.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 10,842 letters from its readers. The overall content of the letters to the editor focused on and/or included the following topics:

- In a letter to Red Star, a Soviet Army officer stressed the need to conserve food, fuel and other supplies. Nothing should go to waste or be thrown away.
- Both officers and enlisted men should understand the full scope of military regulations. The rules must be strictly followed.

- Red Star urges instructors not to read from their lecture material. Reading bores the listener and gives a bad impression. Officers should know their subject and their lectures should be lively.
- Red Star criticizes an officer who was an efficient and good leader. He was conceited and egotistical and excelled only for his own glory. A truly good officer serves his country and the Communist Party--not himself.
- Several army officers write to Red Star in order to praise the results of the CEMA meeting, and the strong program of socialist solidarity. They pledged that the armed forces will improve its military readiness.
- Red Star investigated the disappearance of over 1,000 books from a military base library. The books were stolen over a long period of time. The worst part of the incident is that no one cared. Most officers were indifferent to the theft. Eventually the librarian had to pay for the books (only 150 rubles).
- In a letter to Red Star, an army sergeant criticized a soldier who refused to speak out and correct his friend at a Komsomol meeting. His duty was to help his friend improve.
- Red Star criticized an officer for neglecting his official duties. His commanding officer was also criticized for not providing guidance and discipline.
- Red Star criticized assignment officers who send highly trained technical officers to posts that cannot use their skills.
- Several retired officers complained to Red Star that in some cases retired officers are not provided with a traditional farewell ceremony.
- Letters to Red Star support the CPSU decision to proclaim the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, a national holiday (May 9, 1985). Soviet units will be worthy of the glory of its heroes of World War II.
- Several officers write to Red Star that they have managed to overcome their mistakes and have become good and loyal officers. They now appreciate their duties and are dedicated and disciplined.

In June 1984, over six percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone in regard to the performance of military personnel and/or units. Over 10 percent of all space about the topic of discipline and morale, in the Soviet military, was critical in tone.

A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics are summarized in the paragraphs below:

### Training and Technology

- All military commanders must analyze training progress. They must be demanding, but fair. Commanders must praise and criticize based on the performance of officers and enlisted men.
- All military commanders must improve military readiness and the performance and military skills of Soviet soldiers and officers. Commanders should be tactful when criticizing performance.
- Training simulators. Officers in charge of flight training are encouraged to use flight simulators. Training equipment must assist in the rapid solving of problems. Flight simulators can aid in developing better safety habits for military pilots.
- Military commanders should focus on better and more efficient weapons training. All soldiers must be able to master new military technology (and weapons). Military training must be challenging and should simulate actual combat situations.
- Red Army officers should focus on successful summer training programs. It is important that units concentrate on the following skills:
  - How to react to surprise attack.
  - How to react to enemy blocking positions.
  - How to react when cut off from other friendly units.
- Surprise attack and the offensive are key elements in training scenarios.
- All men must become expert in weapons training and military technology. Commanders must be certain that weapons training simulate actual war conditions.
- Training cruises (for the Soviet Navy) are essential in order to ensure readiness to fight. It is important to gain practical experience in operation of new (high tech) weapons. Sailors should learn the importance of discipline, hard work and unity.
- Military commanders must learn how to organize and conduct training demonstrations. They must master modern technology and fully understand new weapons. Demonstrations should compliment tactical and other military training.

- Summer training provides an opportunity for Soviet forces to improve military discipline and attain new levels of success. Officers are urged to improve military discipline, political training, unity and morale.
- All officers must work harder to improve Soviet military readiness. Military readiness depends on the morale, discipline and daily training of all forces.
- Several army officers are punished for neglecting weapons training.
- All military commanders must organize field training and tactical training tests so they can improve military readiness, discipline and unity. Competitive field training exercises are effective in increasing military readiness.

#### Morale, Discipline and Political Awareness

- A post billeting officer is criticized for failing to make essential repairs of the base BOQ.
- Red Star criticizes the billeting officers at selected military bases for neglecting their duties. They neglected housing problems and allowed unauthorized exchange of family quarters.
- An army officer was slandered by his former wife--she tried to get him dismissed from the Communist Party. Red Star condemned her actions. Such matters should be left to the Party. —
- Officer's wives can play a vital role in supporting their military husbands. Ideal wives follow their husbands to remote bases, and they get involved in the social and political activities on the base.
- An inexperienced lieutenant learned how to work with his men. He had a tense relationship with some of his soldiers, and this situation was improved when he admitted his mistakes.
- Red Star conducted a survey to determine the progress of political and party officers. The following has been achieved:
  - Party influence and activities have been expanded.
  - Political and ideological training have been strengthened.
  - Training and military discipline have improved.
- Drama clubs and other creative arts are being encouraged to improve the ideological aspects of their presentations (to military audiences).



- Military wives must be prepared to support the military member and follow him to remote military installations. If she does not do this she really does not love him. Certainly, all military wives should understand the hardships of military life.
- Loyalty. A woman engaged to a Soviet army officer (who was in Afghanistan) proved her loyalty and love. She married the officer after he lost both legs in a battle in Afghanistan. He was awarded a medal for heroism. Both are true heroes and Soviet citizens.
- Young Soviet soldiers and officers must learn to continue the traditions of courage and patriotism that was demonstrated by the Soviet military during World War II. Young soldiers must demonstrate communist principles, be disciplined and diligent.

## APPENDIX A

### A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During June 1984, the editors of Red Star published eleven cartoons about the United States militarism, imperialism, hegemony and the arms race.



На пентагоновской арене.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

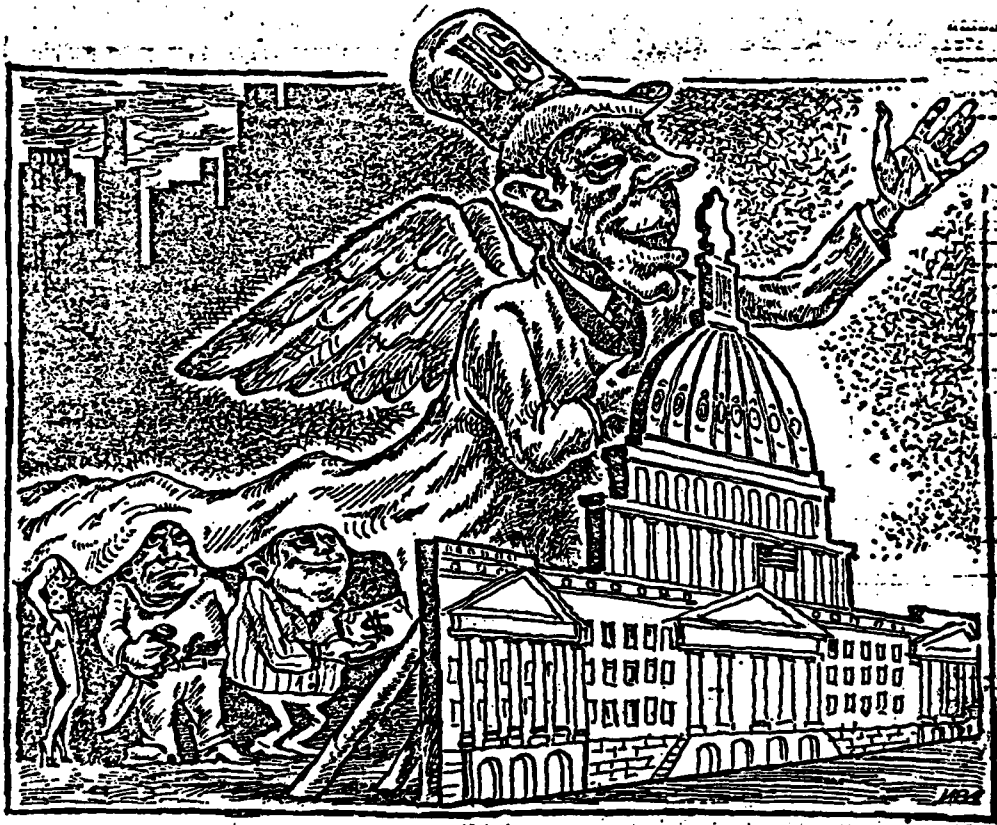
In the Pentagon's Arena...



Поступь агрессора.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

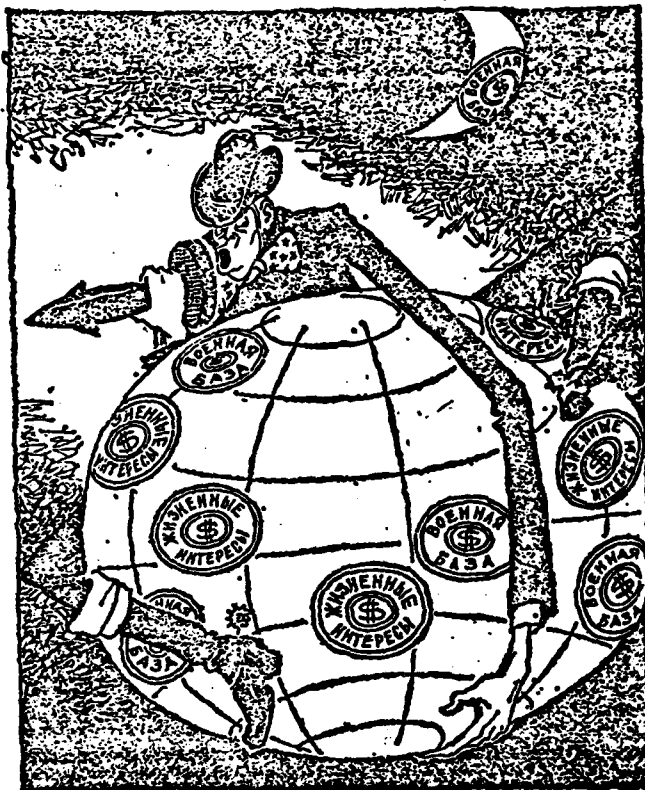
Stamp of the aggressor (U.S. into Nicaragua).



За фасадом высокой мо-  
рали, Рис. Н. СМЕРНОВА.

Behind the facade of strong morals.

Американский империализм высокомерно объявляет  
 чуть ли не все районы планеты сферами своих «жиз-  
 ненных интересов», вынашивает опасные планы мили-  
 таризации космоса.  
 (Из газет).



Вашингтонская печать.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

"The Stamp of Washington (Worldwide)."

U.S. imperialism has announced that almost all regions of the planet fall into spheres of its vital interests, and is carrying out plans to militarize space.

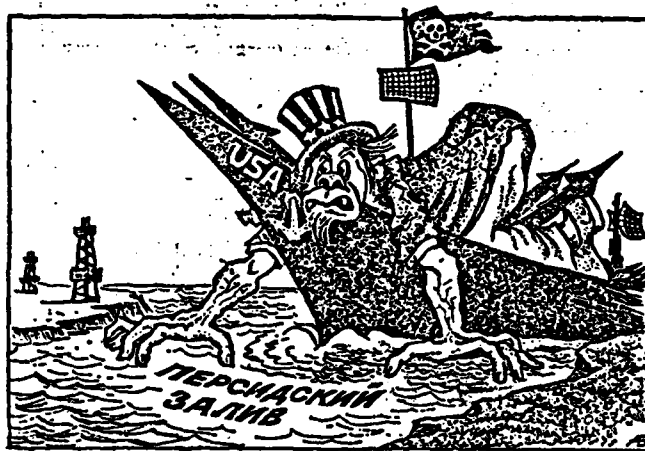
Англия в последние годы стала местом практически неограниченной деятельности не только своих неонацистов, но и членов ультраправых организаций других государств. (Из газет).



То ль осмелел, то ль обнаглел,  
Приветствует нацистов Лев.

Не вспоминает он теперь,  
Что делал с ним фашистский зверь.  
Рис. Вор. ЕФИМОВА, стихи Ник. ЗНТЕЛИСА.

England has lately become a place of practically unhindered activities of not only its neofascists, but also of members of extreme right organizations of other countries.

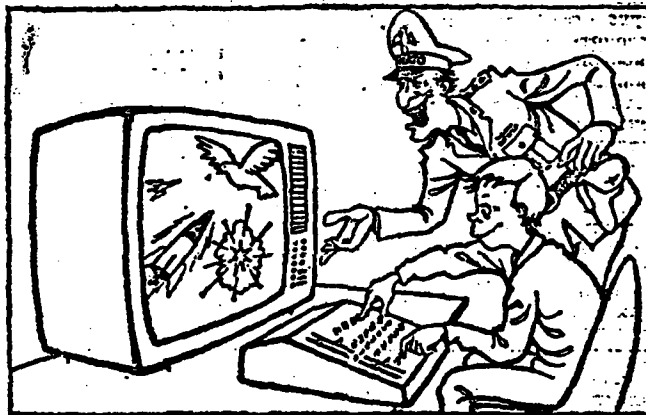


Американский «защитник» свободы судоходства.  
Рис. читателя «Красной звезды» А. БОТВИНОВА.

American "protector" of the freedom of navigation.



Майор В. НИКАНОРОВ.



— Девай, девай! Атомная война совсем не опасна...  
Рис. из журнала «Арме-рундшау». (ГДР).

Play, play! Nuclear war is not at all dangerous!



Вашингтонский «скульптор».  
Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

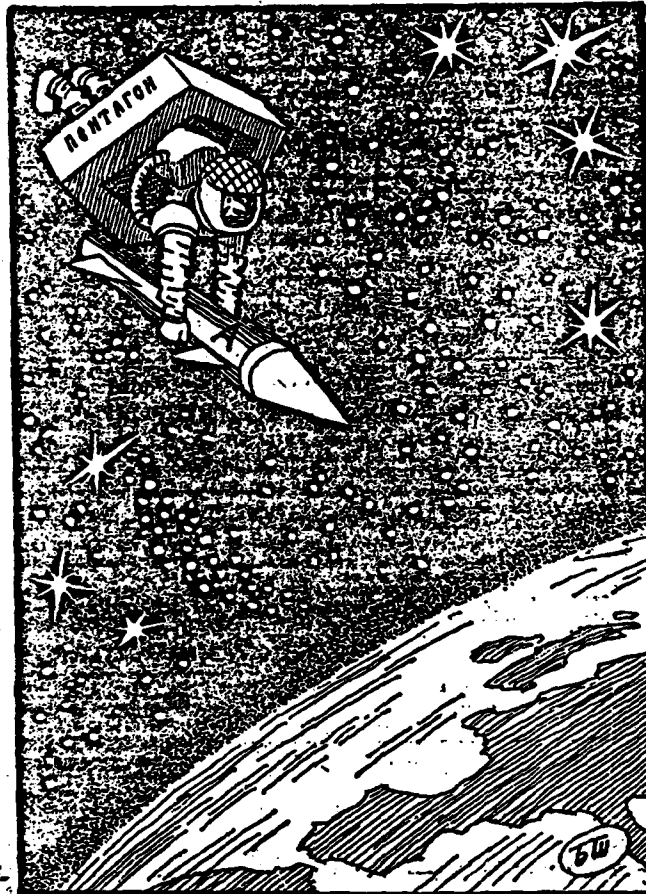
Washingtonian sculptor (statue of antisovietism).



Концерт по-вашингтонски.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Washingtonian concert. (Cats are singing "Anti-sovietism, anti-communism, Soviet threat.")



МЕЧТАЮТ «АСТРОНАВТЫ» ЭТИ  
ГРОЗИТЬ ИЗ КОСМОСА ПЛАНЕТЕ.

Рис. и текст Б. ШАХОВА.

These astronauts wish to threaten the planet from space.



— Не отставать, господа!..

Рис. И. ОФФЕНГЕНДЕНА.

Don't stop, gentlemen! (marching up  
the steps of re-arming program)

**END**

**FILMED**

**10-84**

**DTIC**